Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22 1884

VOL. XXIV. NO. 7551

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

J Kline
E P Marshall
Wm Miller
H B Stinson
Mrs G Keeing
Mrs D Evans
Miss Patrick
Master Harding
Miss Simpson
Miss Lester
H B Keesing
Chas E Lerche
Miss M Johnson
S S Lord
Marcus L Haas
C T Hasson
A R Frank
J W Dayton
J B Keating
H T Mandell & friend
M F Eldridge
H J Bradford
Mrs A S Dresser
Mrs J C Kimball
A J Brownlee
C A Bishop
John Northup
Arthur M Taylor
George H Monroe
Phil Pommenahl
W E Eckert & wf
Mrs Burns
Willis Aldrich
Mrs Linderman & 2 ch
Miss Bacey
Master Bailey
C B Metcalf
Miss Mary Ward
A C McLaughlin
W Knox
W J Fleming
T Jordan & wf
Mrs Wolf
M Greenbaum
L Brown
Capt J C Ainsworth
Miss J Keating
Master Harding
Mrs Wakeman & son
Miss McDonald
Miss Nathie Whiting
R Boch
Miss T Stewart
E J Fry
A Marshall
P Wasserman
E L Frank
G W Harris
A A Friedmith
T J Coolidge, jr
Thomas Prescott
W S Emery
A S Schoenber
Mrs L Oberg
Mrs J Brownlee
Miss Blanche Cecil
M O'Connor
Mrs Meyers
Chas S Scober
G T Baker
E L Green
S W Burns
S Harris & wf
W C Pike
Mrs J H S Dugger & ch
Miss Dugger
Master Butler
Nurse Butler
H T Cromwell
Samuel Wering
J D Byers
W C Lloyd
T Jordan & wf
[illegible]

Do not forget to add to your lemonade a few drops of Angostura Bitters, and prevents all stomach disorders. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE HOTELS.

QUEEN HOUSE.

H J Marton, England
A J Brownlie, Cascade Lks
W S Casey, Rochester, NY
P Haywood & wf, N Y
J P Davis, St Paul
H B Gasson, do
C B Smith, Corvallis
George Werner, San Cot-tage Co
G W Roberts, Lathrop, Mo
T Glenn, O & C R R
W Poole, do
A R Morrison, Tacoma
C W Wilson, do
Wm Seibbert, Salem, Or
J A Lain, Carbonado, W T
W Young, U S A
H H Franklin Athena
J L Mann & wf, S F
H W Hazen, do

ESMOND.

J Ribbers, S F
D M Carr & wf, Utah
N Stevens, Colorado
F Parton, Wash
Miss A Owen, S F
W R Eckert, do
C M Spalding, Texas
R B Hazen, Louisiana
Miss Hendricks, Or
Miss B Haines, do
Mrs W Warner, do

ST. CHARLES.

J R James, Dalles
S O Royal & wf, Ore
S P Richardson, Prine
W Grenell, Umpqua R
O Carey & w, do
Oscar Smith, Monmouth
Geo Athey, do
J P Taylor, Silverton
Benj Pul lin, S C
C Reynolds, Grant Co
T Williams, do
Jacob Davis, Scotts
T S Merchant, S F
Leo Parker, do
W R Humphrey, do
O A Gratt, do
Mrs Van Dorn, do
J A Wilson
Miss Dora Russell, do
A Ortegaan, do

MERCHANT HOTEL.

D O Smith, New Orleans
H A Richardson, N Y
T Preston, Esq and
L A Barnard, S F
T P Hennessy, Astoria
C T Mahon, St Paul
A S Chapin, Boston
A Baron, Boston
A Usher & wife, S F
S T Pratt, Portland
J M Harrington, Chicago
W T Doyle, St Paul
John Mackey, Ireland
O M Lyrd, N Y
John S Hiller, S F
Wm J Hamilton, do
C S Lewis & wf, do
Frank Baxter, Illinois
Miss Ida Brandon, Ohio

MINING STOCK REPORT.

San Francisco, July 21.

Alpha	85	Sale & Norcross	
Alta	2 85	Mexican	
Belcher	1 10	Mono	
Best & Belcher	2 85	Mount Diablo	
Bodie Con	65	Ophir	
Bullion	85	Potosi	
California	50	Savage	
Chollar	60	Sierra Nevada	
Con. Virginia	35	Union	
Crown Point	1 55	Utah	
Gould & Curry	2 05	Yellow Jacket	

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, July 21.

N. P. Common		Pacific Mail	18¾
N. P. Preferred		North Western	46½
Or. & Trans		Lake Shore	94
Or. Imp. Stock		New York Central	93¾
Or. Imp. Bonds	55	Erie	
Western Union			85½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union..... 85½ | Or. R. & N..... 94
Transcontinental..... 9½ |

THE PUBLIC AMAZED

At the Magnificent

The Critics Captivated by its Excellence

GREATEST SHOW EVER ORGANIZED

Common Courtesy Demands a Return of Same

AERIAL BICYCLE FIBERS WITH W.W. COLES

GREAT SHOW

W. W. COLE'S

MONSTER 3-RING SHOW & HIPPODROME COMBINED

Will return to Portland for the last Day only, July 26.

Afternoon and Evening. Two Performances each day. July 26.

Having received the patronage of over 1,000,000 people during my last stay in Portland, and in view of this fact I have concluded to make the exhibition to the millions of people who have not yet seen it, at a merely nominal price of admission, viz: 25 cents. Not a dime or a dime-and-a-penny, but a quarter. Not a dime as a strangeness! Children under 9 years, Friday afternoon, 50 cts. Children under 9 years, Admission to Platform Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Positively Last Appearance of the Only Show in the World.

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT

Astoria..... Wednesday,
Vancouver..... Thursday,
The Dalles..... Saturday,

SOMETHING NEW

A Perfect Pillow-sham Holder Free

No more inconvenience experienced in getting a pillow-sham to remain in its proper place. An ingenious article that can be left around the room without fear of its getting lost. Ladies or Gents, address

J. C. MURPHEY,

General Agent, 51 Front Street, Portland, Or.

Office hours 7 to 9 A. M.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Pacific Coast Democrat Talks About the Situation.

DELEGATES FORCED INTO A DECLARATION.

Chicago Republican Convention—The Chicago Minister advises his Countrymen to Keep Out of Politics.

CHICAGO, July 21.—[Special.]—Delegate Mahan of Portland arrived here to-day, and, in a lot of democratic talk he indulged in, said: "A lot of democrats from Portland raised a bubbub over Butler's coming, and sent congratulating messages, promising the support of the Pacific slope. But there was no support of the Pacific slope. The 402 delegates who were from there pledged to choose for the nomination the best man they could get, Tilden second, Thurman third, Hendricks fourth, etc. Not a word was said about Butler. Not a word was said about Butler. Not a word was said about Butler

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22 1884

THE INFLUENCES

As the campaign grows off it bids fair to be partisan to the knife, so to speak The New York papers which have chilled from an attitude of independence to ultra democratic ideas are the meanest of all that come to hand for their partisan unfairness and utter disregard of reason. They spare nothing to show up Cleveland as a political sinner and Blaine as the arch enemy of all that is desirable The expressions are of the old cut and dried sort, and no read one line is to get a clue as to all that is to follow in any political article in the *Times*, *World*, *Post or Herald*. It looks like a great array, but when the state is canvassed it is found that there are four or five papers for Blaine to one for Cleveland including several prominent journals like the Buffalo *Express* which supported Cleveland for governor, and since it is the state outside of New York that always gives the republican majority, this city flop of news papers that have been on the fence for years and of no party service need not alarm any republican There are now more *Tribunes* sold than any other paper in the city except perhaps, the *Sun*, which is certainly not anxious for the success of Cleveland. The *Herald* is dropping off sadly from its old place of leading newspaper, so far as its circulation is concerned, since its fight with the news company, and the *Times* is not in demand as it used to be therefore, the newspaper influence once taking the entire state into the calculation, still has a preponderance of weight on the republican side.

The republicans, too have the best speakers, and all the men of great reputation arest il left to them, as was shown by the ratification meetings lately held in New York and Boston At the New York meeting Hon. William M. Evarts led off with a most masterly campaign effort, followed by General Hawley, and the influence of these two speeches will widen like the ripples around a stone cast in still water until the sentiments expressed by these great leaders will be heard everywhere in the land. These two meetings were, together, a grand beginning

In Boston Henry Cabot Lodge who tried his best in the convention to secure the nomination of Edmunds, led off in a speech comparing the parties, and he closed with this reference to one who worked with him in the Convention at Chicago

'Let me read to you a very be ef definition of the democratic party which I had the honor to hear delivered by one of the most distinguished of the delegates on the floor of the republican convention at Chicago

"We are confronted with the democratic party very hungry and, as you may well believe, very sore at having been party without a single distinct principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares present to the country; a party which fell from power as a sectional party against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back into power as a conspiracy for spoils and plunder' [Applause]

"Gentlemen the speaker of these words was Mr George William Curtis [Long continued applause and hisses] I don't see, gentlemen that the case has substantially changed since these words were uttered [Applause] They are the same two parties and the questions with which they are called upon to deal are the questions of the civil service, of the tariff and of free currency You can judge of their capacity to deal with those questions by their past

Governor Robinson of Massachusetts, for whose companionship the bolters longed, made a warm speech for his old friend Blaine, and Senators Davies and Hoar were on hand in happy mood for the work before them Senator Hoar paid his respects to President Eliot of Harvard and "the gentle hermits of Cambridge whose eyes are "microscopes which can see a blemish on the skin but cannot take in a fair landscape or a healthy human figure.' These men he said, had taught American young men to be ashamed of the history of their country They say that since the war there has been no time when a young man know how he could honorably serve his country The Harvard professors preached similar doctrines before the war and during the war The men whom they are now eager to praise they censured abused and condemned when they were in public life As they erect their mausoleum, Senator Hoar said, they should write over it [the inscription "Our fathers stoned this prophet and we build his sepulchre' He also pointed out the inconsistency of those civil service reformers who are going to join hands with the men who repudiated Pendleton who are about to abandon the party which made the civil service act a possibility. The civil service plank of the republican platform which President Eliot sneers at Mr Hoar said was written by George William Curtis The castigation which the senior senator for Massachusetts inflicted on the Harvard bolters they will not soon forget

The meetings were of a size and quality to be felt all through the east, and in fact, their influence will not stop until the end of the campaign It was no exaggeration to say, as was said immediately after the nomination of Mr Blaine, that the feeling all over the country among the voters was as undeniably in favor of him as was the sentiment in the nominating convention It is swelling into a great wave, which finds its first really notable swell in these two meetings It will roll across the country and be met on the Rocky mountains by a Pacific wave strong enough to dash against the highest peak, and when the two waves roll back each will uncover broad fields of republican votes, with unbroken majorities in the north, and extending farther south than ever before.

Another gambling speculator has come to grief—Sylvester Everett of the banking house of Everett & Wedell at Cleveland Ohio. Until recently Everett was treasurer of the city, and while in that position he gambled with the city's money, and when the time finally came for him to turn the office over to his successor he had to use the cream of the bank's assets to fill the hole his speculations had made Two years ago he was the republican candidate for congress, and during the nights before the election he spent $15,000 in the saloons of the city and was beaten the next day by 2,039 majority for the democratic candidate. His gambling operations crippled another bank seriously, until at last he has been driven out of all the financial positions he had held, having like Perdinand Ward, ruined his associates

The president's constitutional objections to the Fitz John Porter bill proves to be a little vexatious to two of Porter's principal opponents, General Logan and Secretary Lincoln Logan had already procured the passage of a bill to restore Captain Kirby a protege of his own The president had signed the bill, but now refuses to make the appointment Mr Lincoln was interested in a similar bill for the relief of Surgeon Pope, which was passed at the close of the session, but this bill the president has been obliged to veto for conscience's sake.

The prohibition national convention assembles to-morrow Among the men who are will ing to be nominated for president are Dr McDonald of San Francisco, and our dispatches announce that the doctor promises, if he is nominated, to head the campaign fund with a round million. Here is the man the democrats were seeking and did not find—a man with a barrel, and, more over a man who is willing to tap it. It is said that the doctor did not roll his barrel into the democratic convention

The New York *Mail and Express* says 'we are glad to find so zealous and aggressive a Blaine organ as the Philadelphia *Press* refuses to publish scandalous attacks on Gov Cleveland There is great danger that the present campaign may become more personal and venomous than any we have had for many years. It is well that all decent journals should early take strong ground against all mean and indecent political personalities'

Cleveland was not nominated on account of his having been a sanguan, it was because nobody knew what he had been, and too nope was that nobody would find out.

INDIAN EDUCATION

In the various reports upon the progress of Indian education by the inter or department and by correspondents for the press, great stress has been laid upon the fact that the attempt to educate the Indians is not confined to a knowledge of books but that the effort is being made to give him a practical education that will enable him to supply his own wants by his own labor This has given the name of 'training schools' to the flourishing institutions at Carlisle Pennsylvania and Forest Grove in this state This feature is of the utmost importance as many of the Indians will soon have their land allotted to them and without a training in the manual arts their efforts to live by the cultivation of the soil will be unsuccessful But there is another feature of the present system which has in it the "promise and potency of perhaps even greater good We refer to the fact that now the children of both sexes are being trained and educated together at these schools

The attempt to educate the Indians in this country is by no means of recent date Dartmouth college the fourth of the New England colleges in chronological order was established, as it is well known for this purpose in the year 1769 and for many years it had quite a large number of Indian boys in its classes But it failed to accomplish the full purpose of its founder because there were no educated Indian girls for its graduates to marry. Returning to their tribes as the most of them did, they were compelled virtually to lapse into the barbarous state of the women they took for wives and their education was soon lost in the mass of ignorance and immorality in which they spent the remainder of their lives Their children were in turn the same dusky brood as that from which they had for a short period emerged The practical training the habits of thrift cleanliness and virtue which the boys acquire at Forest Grove, for example would not be permanent if there were not trained for them in the same habits of civilized and virtuous life, girls that may become their wives It is this coeducation, or rather, the possibility which the present system affords for the establishment of clean and frugal homes for their future ex stence that is to be the great saving factor in the education of Indian youths And while the attention of these students should not be diverted from the proper work of the school by thoughts of love they should be given at least suitable hints as to the necessity of forming so far as possible matrimonial alliances which will conserve the benefits their education

About eighteen hundred years ago Agricola established schools in Britain, for the education of some of our ancestors, upon very much the same plan as that which we are now pursuing with reference to our Indian tribes and those schools contributed much to their civil action and prosperity From the meager account which his son in law, Tacitus, gives of his humane policy while governor of Britain it would appear that he provided more abundant opportunities for a primitive education of the natives of that island than our government has yet provided for its wards It was a slow process by which the Britons merged from barbarism But that was a slow age of the world The conditions of human nature, however are essentially the same in all ages and the doctrine virtues have always been a very powerful factor in civilization Our government has at last adapted its efforts to the essential conditions of human life in its attempts to solve the Indian problem and it is only necessary now that these schools should be enlarged and multiplied so that all the children of the Indians may be trained in the habits of civilized life and be enabled to maintain through the influence of clean and pure domestic relations the vantage ground to which their education raises them

The Chicago *Tribune* wants to know if Charles Francis Adams, Jr, whether the Union Pacific is going to continue the policy of fighting the efforts of states to tax its lands and of billeting its agents and emissaries on the people as civil servants in Nebraska It claims that every city, town and county list of officials, even to the boards of education are manned by Union Pacific employes and officers When the state of Nebraska attempts to exert its power through the legislature to regulate the rates of fare on the branch lines in the state the legislature is prevented from acting by the clever maneuvers of the gentlemen who draw one salary from the people of the state as legislators and another from the railroad as its employes attorneys or what not Wherever the Union Pacific runs its main line or any branch through Nebraska there you will find a contemptuous chain of Union Pacific judges

'A Practical Irishman' writes to the New York *Herald* that one result of the dynamite scare in England is to prevent Irishmen from finding employment there Every summer thousands of Irish peasants and laborers cross the Channel and find work in the English harvest fields which, though not highly paid is more profitable employment than they can find at home, and helps many a poor man to make both ends meet Since these dynamite barbarities he says, English farmers are turned away hundreds of Irishmen saying they would rather let their crops rot than employ one of them He found the same spirit he says in other branches of industry, and thus the one visible effect of the dynamite policy is to make life harder for Irishmen for whom it was hard and bitter enough before.

The London *Times* supports Mr Gladstone as against the lords in the extension of political franchise, and in doing so follows the real sentiment of Great Britain. At the session of parliament, to b called in October, the franchise bill will again be passed by the commons and the lords will probably then give way reluctantly but gracefully to the public will. It is absurd to suppose democracy gaining ground as it is in Great Britain, the house of lords should continue to maintain a prerogative that of the veto, which the sovereign has abnegated, but the house of Lords as an institution will be retained, and may and might prove useful instead of being as now, merely obstructionist

The Chinese minister now visiting New York is giving some advice to his countrymen and playing the modern Confucius generally He tells the Chinese to keep out of American politics, and, as matters look now, they will keep out They certainly will not get in under the wing of Mr Blaine. This modern Confucius also advises them to make what money they can and then to go home to China. He tells them that they will never get over the feeling that they are among barbarians in this country or words to that effect which is why they should be kept out of American politics if not out of America

A young lady in Racine was recently fatally burned while riding with a man who was smoking a cigar In some manner the fire from his cigar communicated to her clothing and the cloth being of a peculiarly inflammable texture she was soon wrapped in flames Her companion made an effort to extinguish the fire but was unsuccessful and the girl was fatally burned If the young men must smoke while riding with ladies the ladies ought to provide themselves with fire proof clothing

The Boston *Globe* editorially says There is no doubt that the business situation is improving. The clearest headed merchants and bankers agree that the tide has turned and that steady improvement may be confidently expected With our present most excellent railroad facilities, the good times ought to touch Portland very soon.

Mr M E Lewis of Idaho becomes the graphically notorious for the simple reason that he sends to Castle Garden for a wife He wants one under 30 years of age and willing to work on his ranch in Idaho It might be suggested to such a one, as "a pointer," that she could come to Portland and find plenty to do without placing herself under any obligations to Mr Lewis Good servant girls are always in demand and it would seem that Mr Lewis is looking for a servant more than for a wife, since he makes her ability to work the chief requirement

Prof. D McGregor Means opposes government telegraphy in an article in the *North American Review*, but he shows that he lacks the intelligence necessary to make his opinions of any value by saying that this government in the management of the postal service is not a success

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

Dayton Chronicle John Williams charged with horse stealing, was tried before Justice Drake and his case was waived by unanimous consent He was held in $1,000 bonds and in default was remanded to jail The defendants wants to be considered a tough, as 3 beasts of his description were arrested once before for stabbing a man

Seattle Post Intelligencer Seven hundred and fifty nine women registered for the late election in this city It is safe to say that 700 voted They displayed as much interest in the principles at stake in the candidates and in the exercise of their new privilege as did the men, and if anything displayed more earnestness They were earnest, active intelligent and conscientious and strong and determined They labored diligently and were entitled to all praise, and honorable for the men their doing so Their going and going to the polls being viewed just as the viewed their going shopping to entertainments or church—as a matter of strict and unquestioned propriety

Eastern Oregon

The railroad track has been completed to the summit, about ten miles from Union

Heppner has one more cold for earnest in Dull enterprise and crops are looking encouraging

A severe rainstorm visited Baker City and the Powder river valley on Sunday doing considerable damage

Mountain Sentinel From ex County Clerk W. T. Wright we learn that the tax of this county show an increase in valuation over last year of $1,000 and a total footing up over last year of $30 434 12 These are outstanding figures and will surprise many who read them but they are more an exhibition of faith in the future than of present prosperity and should be added to the above which in a large number of instances has been accruing for two or three years and as high as ten will make it Out up in the neighborhood of fifty thousand amazing in round numbers, a total of $70 000 This county is entitled to the extent of several thousand dollars on the above This is an alarming state of affairs, but cannot fail to impress upon the public mind and we hope that of the county assessed next that economy must be the guiding star of our present county administration

The following summary of the crop situation in Umatilla county is obtained from the Weston *Leader* The harvest is just at hand, the wheat in the field is small but the yield per acre is up to the usual average Even the spring grain looks well and gives good promise of abundant yield The many hundreds of acres of corn planted in this vicinity look well and will doubtless give a good return for the labor bestowed upon it If the prices of last year prevail the farmers will be prosperous Five acre fields will indeed reap a golden harvest The amount of wheat for export this year will be comparatively small probably not more than an eighth of that exported last year The present indications prices will be fair the opening figure being about 80 cents per bushel It seems that the amount of wheat raised for export this year will not more than supply the demand for seed and home consumption The fumes a stretches of summer fallow that are everywhere visible will require many hundred bushels for seeding purposes The great mills need no small quantity to keep them busy Those the small mills will be about sufficient for the small crop. But unfortunately many farmers will be compelled to sell as soon as the market opens to secure money to meet the urgent demands of last year and the consequence will be that the speculators will reap the benefit of the rise in prices

Montana

The president and several other officials of the Union Pacific will arrive in Butte within a few days on a visit of inspection

One hundred head of horses were stolen from Tekalit valley settlers last Friday night From information received it is thought they were run off by white men

During the month of June Butte shipped 3 115 000 pounds of ore produced 4 899 ounces of silver at an increase over last year 10 per cent as compared with the shipments for the corresponding month of last year

A man named Foulan is in trouble at Butte for attempting to shoot an officer who wanted to arrest him Foulan has the gentle joy of being a deputy sheriff himself and knows how to do and it is said that he drew his gun on the officer who at Anaconda Springs last year shot and killed the sheriff of Silver Bow at the time riding in a carriage on a public street

The annual sun dance at the Blackfoot agency will be held within a few weeks and is not feared are determined that if they do not receive relief before that time a general outbreak will occur Nothing prevents it now but the weak and helpless condition of the Indians but this festival may so stimulate them that they will seek to wreak vengeance upon those in parties for the injustice done them by the government

The Sun Jay School Associa tion of Montana territory will meet in convention at Helena September 19 and 21 the opening address will be on Monday evening September 22 at the Presbyterian church The session of Tuesday the 23 and the last session of Wednesday the 24th will be held in the Methodist church Addresses will be delivered by prominent workers from all parts of the territory and the public generally are invited to be present Reduced rates will be secured for the delegates and all who will attend, and a pleasant and profitable time is expected

Tuesday the 15th inst one of the most terrific hail storms that ever visited any country swept through between Helena and Silver City and across the the northern part of Prickly Pear valley At Three Mile this side of Silver City it came in sight behind a freight team and before the drivers realized the danger one of them was knocked off of a mule by an immense hailstone and so stunned that it was some time before he recovered The men took refuge under the wagons, or they think they would have been killed The teams were with great difficulty kept from stampeding The track of the storm was about a mile wide and all birds and small animals exposed to its fury were killed Crops were ruined wherever they lay in the storms pathway

Idaho

Thompson Falls Index In the eastern suburbs of town there is a grave [which is buried the mother of Spokane Jim, the Indian killed here by Hy Peters on the 20th of May last some tender heart of person put flowers on the lit le wooden cross at the head unwittingly strewing garlands on the last resting place of an American queen She was the wife of a Flathead chief and h r remains were interred four years ago she dying while encamped with a portion of her tribe on a fishing excursion at the falls It is said that by reason of all that remained of her husband being left there Spokane Jim claimed the ranch on which the town is located as his own and it a proprietary feeling prompted him to cut the hair off a which rested on his head Spokane Jim's grave is below the falls and that of his mother above So that here again Longfellow Whittier's couplet that the white man builds cities over Indian graves

THAT CAR LOAD OF SALMON

New York July 11

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your issue of 5 h ult I notice a dispatch concerning an interview by your special correspondent in New York, with Mr Blackford, relating to the salmon business Mr Blackford, according to your issue says that of the car shipped by Gammons & Co from The Dalles *Or* about ten barrels was received in good condition, the rest being condemned by the fish inspector He does not say how lost $2000 The shippers did not lose $2000 on the contents a few dollars will cover the loss and so far as the condition of the fish on or teal he is concerned the fish were in every way perfect, and I can t understand the bad condition as can easily be proved Mr Blackford to the contrary notwithstanding

Again in your issue of the 20th ult, occurs a communication from Messrs Ellis & Short Bros The Dalles Or, in which they reiterate the communication of the 26th ult as regards the shipment made by Gammons & Co, and give a varied description of the package way they claim that it forfeited also the way packed and shipped Gammons & Co s car was numbered 4150 Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Co, Daily Line and served from June 7

Car No 478, M D T Co Daily Line met with an accident on the N P R R was rescued sent to St Paul and from there to New York Here it arrived June 21 in bad order The car was consigned to Mr Blackford who refused to receive it The car was then sold by the inspector and delivered to the Old Dock Co Dock No 1 Pier No 1 North River where it remained for some days when it was sold

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. L. N. GILMAN. GILMAN & CO., C. E. WORTH.

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No. 48 First st., bet. Yamhill and Taylor.
AUCTION SALES OF Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Live Stock, etc. REGULAR SALE DAYS: Tuesdays at 10 o'clock A. M. Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Monday, July 22, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
at my store, No. 42 First st., corner of Oak, a large and complete assortment of Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, etc. Also—
A SMALL INVOICE OF CUTLERY AND GROCERIES.
GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant
First and Pine.
Monday and Thursday, Furniture & Miscellaneous Merchandise.
Wednesday, Real Estate Sales.
Saturday, Tattersall's Sales.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

H. W. BATES, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wholesale and produce dealer, 120 Front st.
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.
MUTCH & WILLIAMS, 27 MILLER, WHARF, Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. Flour, Feed, between Washington and Stark sts.
S. GILLIGAN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in Produce, 51 Front street, Portland, Oregon.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS, Commission Merchants, 20 Front street, corner Oak, Portland, Or.
ABRAHAM HIRSCHEL & CO. SHIP BROKERS and Commission Merchants, 20 Front street, corner Oak, Portland, Or.
G. A. LOVE, 107 FRONT STREET, Portland, Or. Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Produce, Provisions, Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Etc. Agent for Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co.'s Milk. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Game.
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Evening Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING JULY 22 1884

THE OREGONIAN is published at the corner of Second and Yamhill streets, Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, and is entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month ..... $ 75
Daily, per year 8 00
Weekly, per year 1 50
Weekly, per year—Sunday edition included 2 00
Weekly, per year—Without Sunday edition 1 50
Postage to foreign countries added.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND July 21 7:57 P. M.

Local Time	Barom Reduced	Thermometer	Dew Point	Rel Hum	Rain fall in inches	State of weather
1 P. M.	30.06	68	65	88	00	Cloudy
4 P. M.	30.03	68	65	90	00	Cloudy
7 P. M.	30.03	62	60	91	00	Cloudy
10 P. M.	30.04	57	55	94	00	Clear
1 A. M.	30.04	56	54	94	00	Clear
4 A. M.	30.04	55	53	94	00	Clear
7 A. M.	30.03	58	56	94	00	Cloudy
Maximum Thermometer 68				Minimum Thermometer 55		

IN SPOKANE IN THE LAST

Oregonian can be seen at the following places:
Spokane Falls—Chronicle Office.
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Spokane Falls—Thomas, McCormick & Co.'s Store.
Spokane Falls—Times office.
Spokane Falls—Spokesman Office.
Spokane Falls—Review Office.
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Oregonian at Dayton, W. T., at Mann and Fair's Store.
Oregonian at Snohomish City, at Snohomish Drug Store.

CITY.

AGENT FOR ADELSTEIN.—John Crook was arrested on Sunday morning on a warrant sworn out in Justice Greene's office on a charge of threatening to kill his wife. It seems that Mrs. Crook left the house on the glorious Fourth and came to the city, and on her return found that Crook had come up later and a Mrs. Perry had called and left her flowers and stated that she had been her and her alleged paramour's guest all the time she was away. Crook was seized with a fit of jealousy and asked very pointed questions of Mrs. Hewett of objector, and she became indignant and said that as it was a matter of no more than to be questioned by policemen. The party of the first part now says he knew her better than that, and had not called her a bad name, and she was selling a cheap lot of furniture and desiring blood every morning as he was nearly gone. The woman did not appreciate his delicacy and kindness in preserving the truthfulness of the old song by only half loving Jenny when it is now when it is now gets old. Justice Greene will have a busy time during the morning investigating the matter.

ARRESTED.—Washington Hall was compelled to give bonds in the sum of $1000 yesterday morning to keep the peace for the next term of court which will begin to-day. Hall is the grand jury man who charged his charge against his wife and her

CHINAMEN.—Two Chinamen of very respectable appearance met at the city jail last evening and asked Ah Wa for refusing to move on when standing on the sidewalk like a white man. Ah Wa was arrested by Policeman Ward and bailed a portion of his alleged sins, but was taken in charge by policeman. The party of the first part now says he knew better than to stand on the sidewalk like a white man, and that he

PORTLAND.

The Metropolis and Trade Center of the New Northwest.

SCENERY OF SURPASSING BEAUTY—THE VILLARD FAILURE.

The Chinese Question, Ably and Fairly Discussed.

The following letter was written to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* by its editor, the Hon. Horace Rublee, who recently spent some time in this city. Mr. Rublee was for eight years the United States minister to Switzerland, and is well fitted to appreciate the attractions of this country which he so felicitously describes:

PORTLAND, Or., June 30.—The climate of northern Oregon and Washington territory is the most temperate in the United States. The fierce extremes of heat and cold which are felt in the northern states east of the Rocky mountains are unknown here. The thermometer never falls below zero in winter and seldom reaches as low as 10 above. A snowstorm is a rare occurrence, and the snow which falls quickly melts. In summer the temperature sometimes rises to 90 degrees during the hottest part of the day, but this is exceptional. As a rule, people wear almost the same kind of clothing here, summer and winter. The nights are always cool. After the sun sets they are soon as cool here as do the thermometer falls below 70. I have been here since the middle of June, during which time very hot weather has been reported from the east, but there has been hardly an evening when a little fire in the grate was not pleasant, and no day that was at all uncomfortable in Wisconsin. It is much like the climate of England, except that there is less rain in summer. The rainfall in winter and the early spring is usually heavy, but the summers are generally dry, rain being uncommon in July and August. Owing to the coolness of the nights, corn does not prosper, and peaches grow here are of inferior quality, but wheat and other grains, grass and nearly all the ordinary farm products, as well as apples, pears, cherries and small berries thrive. The Oregon cherries are probably the best in the world. The climate seems peculiarly favorable to their perfect development. No insect pests interfere with them, and they are not only very large, but of delicious flavor. It is now the hight of the cherry season, and they are cheap and abundant.

DENSE GROWTH OF TIMBER.

The whole country west of the Cascade mountains, with the exception of tracts of prairie land in the Willamette valley and northern Oregon, was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, mostly fir, with a sprinkling of yellow pine and hem ock intermixed, and cottonwoods, swamp maples, dwarf oaks and alder on bottom lands near streams and lakes. As yet but little inroad has been made in this great forest, except by the fires which in dry seasons have swathed parts of it. Immense quantities of lumber have been cut near the streams, but the supply is so great that it is hardly missed. From the summit of any hill in the neighborhood of this city one looks out over

"Majestic woods of somber-tinted green,
Stage above stage high waving o'er the hills,
Or to the horizon wide diffused,
A boundless deep immensity of shade."

But though the native forests are composed almost exclusively of evergreens, the deciduous trees introduced here prosper with a rapid and luxuriant growth. Portland has been notified nearly forty years, and the streets and lawns are well provided with trees of various kinds. Among these are elms, maples, chestnuts and black walnuts, all of which thrive as if they were to the manor born. The mildness of the winters favors the growth of many varieties of ornamental shrubs and vines which cannot be grown in our state, such as the English ivy, laurels, holly, box, trivet and the California sequoia. Hosts of all varieties, many of which can only be produced in hot houses with us, grow in the open air, unvexed by insects, and unfold their perfect blossoms in prodigal profusion. The older, which is only a shrub with us, becomes a large tree here, and with its masses of white blossoms—which later become purple clusters of berries—and spreading top, forms an ornamental feature of many lawns. Some of them have trunks more than a foot in diameter, and their hight is greater than that of the largest apple tree.

THE METROPOLIS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.

This city is the metropolis, or trade center, of the new northwest. Other points like Tacoma and Seattle have hopes of becoming rivals, but no immediate prospect of their expectations will be realized. It contains a population of between 30,000 and 40,000, including some 5000 Chinese. It is as well built as most towns of its size in the least. The business streets are mostly of brick, many of them covered, however, with cement in imitation of stone. The private residences are generally of wood, and many of them spacious and handsome, with fine lawns, trees and masses of shrubbery. The broad, placid waters of the Willamette, clear and of a beautiful greenish color, wind along the front of the town. The river flows into the Columbia some ten miles, or more to the northwest. At this point it runs almost directly westward. Large ships and ocean steamers ascend thus far. English ships are now lying at the Portland docks, and, before the opening of the Northern Pacific railway, the exports and imports of the country were all by way of the sea. The site is admirably adapted for a city. The ground rises by an easy grade from the river extending back for a mile or more; the foot of high bluffs, which skirts the city at the southwest. It is a smooth, undulating table, broken in one or two places by ravines made by brooks that descend from the bluffs. From almost every point the snowy summits of Mount Hood and St. Helens are visible in clear weather. The bluffs will, no doubt, by and by, become the favorite residence part of the city. They are already beginning to be occupied. They are dimpled with hollows and nooks along their sides, affording ample space for houses and lawns, as well as upon the summit.

SUBLIME MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

The view is one of surpassing beauty. One looks down upon the city and the river as Florence and the Arno are seen from San Miniato, and beyond is the vast undulating extent of forest enclosed in the blue ridges of the Cascade mountains, above which rise the majestic summits of Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, Mt. St. Helens and Tacoma. These lordly peaks which rise from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea level and wear a raining garment of perpetual snow, need not shrink from comparison with the most celebrated summits in Switzerland. Unlike the Alps, each stands apart from the others in solitary majesty ruling over a wide domain. As seen from Portland, Mt. Hood is the most imposing. Its summit is about sixty miles distant, a little south of east. It is a sharp pinnacle, very regular in form, and spreading its snowy skirts far in either direction. Mt. Helens is somewhat nearer and has the form of a sugar loaf. Tacoma is 180 miles away, but in a clear day is still a very noticeable object on the northern horizon. Adams is an irregular but picturesque mass, and shines like a steadfast golden cloud on the northeastern horizon. One of the wealthy citizens of Portland has built a handsome residence upon a spur of the bluffs, where he has several acres of comparatively level ground commanding the whole of this magnificent prospect. Where a dozen years ago was a tangled growth of fir trees he has now the smoothest and greenest lawns imaginable, with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, exquisite hedges, bowers of ivy and honeysuckle, and masses of blooming flowers. What he has accomplished will stimulate others to follow his example.

EFFECT OF THE VILLARD FAILURE.

A serious check upon the progress of Portland was given by the failure of Villard, and the depreciation of the several Villard stocks. Villard was interested in Portland property and had begun or was proposing some important improvements. He had begun and expended about $200,000 upon a large hotel here, occupying the whole of a block 200 feet square. The walls of this edifice, built solidly of stone, had been completed to the height of one story above the basement when work on it was suspended. It is likely to remain a long time in its present condition. Its construction is such that it cannot well be used for any purpose but a hotel, and there is really no demand here for so large a house, and it could not be made to pay. There were also to be erected a "grand union passenger depot" of stone, with a frontage of 350 feet, and a "great railroad bridge across the Willamette, 1,186 feet in length from centre to centre of the end piers, besides construction and repair shops on a great scale, and other "terminal facilities," all of which have been indefinitely postponed. These works would have given employment to a host of workmen, and would have distributed a vast sum of money through the city. Besides this indirect loss, many of the citizens have lost heavily in Northern Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental and other kindred stocks. After they began to decline, the confidence in them was so great that persons who believed "the bottom had been reached" invested heavily in them. The bottom, however, kept receding, showing even lower depts, taking their money with it. In view of the circumstances, the town has borne the shock wonderfully well. If its growth has not been rapid, it has been on an unusually solid basis, there would have been wide spread ruin. But, in fact there have been few failures and no serious ones. Real estate has ceased to boom, a slight decline in rents and values has followed, and sales are slow. Still, there is considerable building going forward, and the general business of the city is fair. The great expectations of a year ago have been disappointed, but a healthy trade and growth still endure. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are an important element in the trade of Portland, and it has extensive flouring mills and iron works where excellent ore, found but a few miles away, is smelted. The amount expended last year in the construction of private residences was $324,000 and for stores and office buildings nearly $600,000. The total expended upon new buildings during the year was $1,753,000. Among the edifices erected was a high school building upon which $160,000 was spent, and which is not yet completed. There are several large and handsome school buildings and a "university," of course. Like most states, Oregon has several "universities." A library association open to all who wish to become members for a moderate annual payment, contains 6000 or 8000 volumes of well selected books, and reading rooms where most of the leading journals of the United States as well as some English and Canadian papers, and nearly all important American and English periodicals may be found.

THE CHINAMEN IN PORTLAND.

The Chinese element on the Pacific coast is always an interesting feature to the eastern visitor. It is proportionately as large in Portland as in San Francisco. The gentlemen from across the Pacific have obtained almost exclusive possession of one of the principal business streets of the city. They pay such liberal rents that landlords who, in the abstract, are earnest believers in the maxim that "the Chinese must go," cannot resist the temptation to accept them as tenants. There are a number of wealthy Chinese merchants in the city, dealers in teas and other articles from their native country. The street, however, is mostly occupied by small, dark, dingy shops and restaurants, patronized by Chinamen who are engaged in various humble employments about the city. In the windows may be seen strange looking articles of food displayed, not at all appetizing in appearance. A half grown pig, roasted whole, the mysteries of the art of cooking, has rarely to be shown more than once how to perform a task, moves noiselessly about with a wonderful celerity, attends faithfully to his duties, seldom complaining, speaks only in the most laconic terms and never gossips, while doing as much work as is ordinarily accomplished by two or three house servants. The Chinaman is also the railroad laborer and section man in this part of the country, and does most of the work in the salmon canneries. He never strikes or goes on a spree. He is very neat in his person; the common workmen digging on the railway are said, when their day's work is done, to take a bath and put on clean garments for the night. They drink no intoxicating liquors, but are moderate smokers of tobacco, and, for more serious dissipation, smoke opium, a vice, however, that injures only those who indulge in it and leads to no turbulence or brawls involving the peace of others. The Chinaman is sometimes a thief but certainly not oftener than the white man. Crimes of violence occur at times among them.

CHINESE TRIBUNALS.

They have police regulations of their own and differences between them are often settled by tribunals composed of the heads of the clans. Sometimes, however, they resort to the American courts. I have the brief of a case recently taken on appeal to the Oregon supreme court, in which one Chinaman sued another to collect a promissory note. From it I copy the note as it has been translated into English by a Chinaman versed in the latter language. It is curious not only for its form, but as a specimen of Chinese English and reads as follows:

"This note for Ah Ho is now necessary. Wish to get the money. Don't know where they are going to death, so Ah Ho consult with Hong Chong to be willing. Ask Lum Hi go to be intreatened to ask who got money to loan. Asked Charlie Yen and Duck Fong Yen has $500 and Duck Fong has $1,000, therefore $500. This money to be handed to Ah Ho, so to be willing by this note Hong Chong securing, this money to be sent to one month the money and interest will all to be paid by the date time. Ah Ho had no money to buy, ask security Hong Chong. All will be paid no they altogether to be willing write down this note to be promise to this note for security to the promise not to broke."

Dated Chinese date Sept. 27th (1883.)

AH HO.
Security, Hong Chong.

WITNESS, LUM HI.

Very few, if any, of the Chinese learn to speak English, except in very broken and imperfect fashion. Their vocabulary contains but a few verbs and nouns and slang phrases. It is almost impossible to hold any connected conversation with them.

THE EXCESSION OF THE CELESTIALS.

While they have many good qualities and are very useful as working men, it is not at all strange that the furious immigration of the Chinese almost universally opposed by the Americans on the Pacific coast. They were rapidly becoming a formidable element of the population, and they have no interests or sympathies in common with our people. They cannot be expected to cooperate in any public enterprise or movement for the promotion of the general wealth. All their habits of life, religion and learning are wholly unlike and alien from ours. They care nothing for the country or its progress. They do not come to make their homes here, but merely to gain money with the purpose of returning to their native land. Fortunately, they neglected to take out naturalization papers, and the hostility thus aroused against them reached such a point that a law was enacted forbidding their admission to citizenship. Otherwise they would now be the objects of fear and flattery on the part of the politicians, and it would have been impossible to have secured any large force against them. Overrunning and becoming the predominant race on the Pacific states. The wisdom of excluding them and reserving the country for our own race and civilization, I think, will be clear to any person who will investigate and consider the subject without prejudice.

A MERE SENTIMENTALISM.

The argument that we are sometimes in violation of the spirit of true republicanism in excluding any class of people from settlement within our borders, and that we are bound to regard this country as a refuge for the oppressed of all countries, is a mere sentiment silken. The people of a republic have a right to select the members of their own family, and to exclude from citizenship those whose presence will be likely to be injurious to the commonwealth. It is further to be remembered that the Chinamen do not fly from oppression to the United States, but simply come here in the hope of making a fortune which they intend thereafter to enjoy in their own land. Hence, while recognizing now large a part more demagogery played in the enactment of the anti Chinese law, and that it was moved by hurried through without a proper respect for our treaty obligations, I regard it as based on an entirely sound principle. The law is not wholly effective, as many Chinese succeed in smuggling themselves into the United States by way of British Columbia, but it is sufficiently enforced to prevent any formidable accession to the numbers of pigtails on that coast.

A GAMBLER'S GROWL.

A Pessimistic View of Sport throughout the Country, including Portland.

San Francisco Chronicle.

"Professional gamblers of high and low degree were never in so tight lines as now, and unless the fates soon turns in their favor they will be forced to abandon the green cloth and seek other vocations to secure even the necessaries of life."

The speaker was a veteran gambler, an intelligent Englishman known as "Bobby," with probably as many aliases as a cat is supposed to have lives. For the past twenty years he has lived by his wits, making and squandering thousands annually. He can play an honest game if circumstances compel him, but his aim ever is to have the odds incontestably in his favor. He is an adept in dealing a large game of faro, or in swindling at short cards, but the height of his ambition is to transfer an innocent man's money into his own pockets by means of some confidence game. In the last named role he may be classed a near expert.

"I have just returned to the bay," continued the disconsolate sport, "after a two years' professional tour, playing first engagements at all the leading sporting centers in the country. I had hoped to find things looming in San Francisco; but the hope was sadly blasted, for I find more broken gamblers here than I found in any other city. High rollers who only a few years ago squandered the hundreds weekly are now glad to capture playing field engagements at all two dollar limit rooms and subsist on a beer lunch. Where one gambler is in funds fully ninety-nine are in distress."

"How did you find the situation at other points?" asked the reporter.

"With very few exceptions just as bad for the fraternity. Two months ago I made a tour on the Northern Pacific road. From St. Paul to Helena I did not find a single place where the games either could make any money. At Helena and Butte there is considerable sport, but controlled by a few men. They I went into the Coeur d'Alene mining region in company with several other sports and found that country a dead frost; there were actually more gamblers there than there were dollars, and our party had a tough time to get out of the infernal country. I visited all the leading points in Oregon and Washington territory only to find business dull everywhere. At Portland there are several lively faro games, played wide open, but the limit is so small that an outsider can't make a winning of any size. Then I took a steamer for Tacoma, expecting to make some money on the passage. Again I was disappointed. The only gambling on board was at whist, a quarter a corpse for the rubber. The degeneracy of the times actually made me sick and I took to my berth and remained there until the boat reached the dock."

"How are the sports east of the Rocky mountains?"

"At Denver the game is lively and the doors are wide open, but the bets are small, and the same is true as to Salt Lake. The glory of the gambling camps in New Mexico and Arizona has departed, and even a silver gambler could'nt make enough down there now to feed a crow. At St. Louis and Kansas city, for years the leading sporting centers of the west, not a single gambling house is open. In fact the laws of Missouri make it a felony for any one to run a gambling game within the limits of the state. The same severe law is in force in Tennessee, and the chances are that just such a law will be enacted in most of the states inside of the next few years. And when this change comes about there will be an end to professional gambling, for even the craziest gamer will throw up his hands before the doors of the penitentiary are yawning for him. On the Mississippi river, once noted for its heavy games, there is very little play, and on most of the boats gambling is positively prohibited. In Chicago, where the heaviest games at faro have been played of late, the mayor has announced his determination to shut up every gambling house, and of course he can accomplish the task if he means business. In New York city gambling is under the ban, although faro games are constantly run on the sly. In Philadelphia games that have been very little gaming for years, and at Washington only a few faro games are opened, all of that city under restraint. Boston and Providence are the only two points in New England patronized by professional gamesters, and at both the betting is very little. Throughout the southern states there is very little betting at faro, and of the favorite game of poker, the stakes are light. In Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, and in the winter months the betting is very lively, but not a ten dollar piece is wagered on the green cloth now where a thousand was not a years ago. The fact is that gambling in public houses is rapidly on the decline throughout the whole country and the signs of the times indicate death to the green cloth at no far distant day."

THE ROMANCES OF BANDITTI.

A Robber whose Daughter was at School in Europe — A Dashing American.

Mexico Letter in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Mexican litigants are waking up to the fact that their occupation is gone. Rapid travel has bare eyes and methods to the world, and the possibility has been hitherto enveloped in a veil of romance. Yet the old atmosphere still lingers picturesquely about a few which accounts for the fact that Chihuahua, the notorious bandit, who was captured at Queretaro the other day, was made prisoner, while the less famous outlaws were all shot. He has as many friends in Mexico as the James boys had in Missouri, and has escaped the clutches of the law and baffled pursuit again and again, until he won the name of "The Mysterious Man," has been imprisoned in the past and made daring escapes; he will probably do in the future. One of the secrets of his popularity is that friends of honor allows no Mexican to suffer at his hands; while he has frobbed foreigners from unfortunate travelers, he has always spared his own countrymen, and has especially dedicated in preying upon Spaniards. His methods have often been original and fearless, and yet he has a most Arcadian code of gentility and burglar. The one tender point in the flinty heart of this ruthless robber beats in unwavering faithfulness and idolatrous love for his daughter, a beautiful girl eighteen years of age, whom he is educating in Brussels, who is ignorant of the true character of her bandit father, and upon whom he lavishes almost all the money that comes into his hands by his system of "forced loans."

More romantic than Chevrion of Patois the little I can gather about a gang of wreckers who were pursued and shot for them a month ago in the state of Durango. The leader of the band was well known to the Mexican public by night and through a record of daring deeds and bloody crimes. Young and lavish in appearance, handsome, dashing, and so brave and lawless by the nature clan of eighteen brigands that the identity of their chief was never betrayed or suspected. The other day the rurales tracked them down, sent eight bullets through the captain's heart, and destroyed the whole band, not leaving one to tell the story, which all will long to hear, as I did when I learned that the clan-in-one bandit boy was only a bit of successful masquerading, for when the riddled countenance was removed and the bullet burnt basket thrown aside a simply form was revealed and the astonished soldiers learned that the leader of their foe had been a woman.

English Churchyard Row.

The little village of Donington-on-Bain, in Lincolnshire, England, has been the scene of a serious disturbance. It seems that the rector of the parish has the right to charge a guinea, presumably ground rent, for every tombstone set up in the churchyard. A vestry meeting of the parishioners, wishing to set up a modest monument to the memory of his dead wife, as a preliminary process, up a plea of poverty, and want of the clergyman to accept a half guinea, all the money he could raise toward raising the tomb stone. This the rector refused, whereupon the vestry resolved to have the Ten Commandments in English placed on the church, and to have some other inscription, quite unobjectionable, put over the door. But, characteristically enough, the rector also was not to be outwitted in the way, and the Ten Commandments remained undisturbed, while the new inscription was made. One morning they were found to be all scratched out, and a few days after, when, after a year's rule about it in the village, and every human being in the place an obnoxious had become, one villager made a wager with another that he would find that tombstone. And he did find the missing monument under a hedge, where it had been thrown by the mischievous. Nobody seems to step to consider how the bursting villager knew where to go at once for the lost object—whether he saw me one throw it there, or was himself himself to do it—but the whole village is in fermentation over it, and the bishop of the diocese has been appealed to to intervene, and a commission to sit on the matter to the bottom, even the bottom of the millstone.

Strange Professional Custom in Ireland.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Hat worked horse, when led out to a mid-day on Sundays, enjoy as much the sense of freedom that they generally recreate themselves on it a grand first and then settling down on the grass roll about on their backs, with their hoofs kicking in the air. The neighbors very much while engaged in their gambols are absolute squeals of delight. And so it is with the servant, the merchant, the politician and men of various professions.

A drug journal gives a correspondent two formulæ for "butter solora." They contain sulphate, arsenic, saffron, caustic potash, borax and alcohol.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, July 21.

Yesterday's steamer brought a more than average freight list. The ocean steamer had but 391 tons and cargo included 32 flasks quicksilver, the first sent for shipment in some time. Our spell of weather does not appear to have ended, although no rain has fallen since Saturday of consequence.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: 492 sks flour, 352 ctlsacks, 42,870 lbs wool, 795 lbs hides, 28 lbs tallow, 61 lbs fruit, 4 ckgs butter, 8 8 bbls lime, 4 bbls vinegar, 1 bbl, 10,440 lbs wool, 2250 lbs hides from the eastern section.

IMPORTS—Per steamer State of California, from San Francisco: 777 bf 471 bbls 2 hds 205 bxs 342 sks sugar, 21 bbls 31 hds 10 cs syrup, 10 bbls cider vg, 12 bbl 40 cs 171 sks coffee, 65 sks 70 sks rice, 12 bbls 2112 sks salt, 9 bbls 20 cs 57 kgs pickles, 64 pkgs tea, 175 sks beans, 141 cs canned goods, 3 sks tobacco, 6 sks sago, 16 kgs 1 cs sauce, 24 cs chocolate, 35 pkgs spice, 5 cs pearl barley, 10 kgs 1 cs mustard, 3 cs cream tartar, 56 cs soda and oil, 30 thse matches, 3 pkgs seed, 1 bbl 42 bls meal, 14 cs sugar lemons, 557 bxs soap, 19 cs beef, 2 cs yeast powder, 200 cs candles, 68 cs sardines, 70 cs extracts, 116 cs baking powder, 27 cs axle grease, 102 cs paris, 14 cs canny, 36 sks nuts, 5 bf 16 bbls vinegar, 4 cs 1 bx home, 54 cs 25 bx lard, 1 hf 2 bbls prunes, 19 bxs dr fruit, 19 pkgs relative, 80 bxs dr apples, 78 cs crackers, 62 cs cod, 5 cs dates, 9 cs figs, 6 cs honey, 19 cs cheese, 3 bxs butter, 12 cs lounging, 4 cs bandages, 4 bxs oranges, 42 bxs fruit, 77 sks onions, 10 bbls sulphur, 80 bbls plaster, 200 sks ground barley, 7 bls wheat sacks, 8 cs rope, 34 bxs nails, 1 sks coal, 30 pigs lead, 23 bxs 100 pigs tin, 80 pkgs tobacco, 65 cs cigars.

EXPORTS—Per steamer Oregon to San Francisco: 800 bf sks flour, 626 sks bran, 92,257 lbs wool, 1 cs blankets, 3 cs 6 bls blankets, 6 cs cassimere, 32 hides quicksilver, 8 groom 55 dry hides, 4 bls sheepskins, 13 bls clothing, 182,000 lath, 328 pkgs barrel material, $25,784 treasure.

WHEAT—Advices remark nothing of new interest to day. Locally there is nothing doing.

The agitation in Belgium against the proposed tax on imported cereals has increased. It is alleged that such a tax would ruin the port of Antwerp.

Much anxiety is felt in southern Russia over the state of the wheat crop, for the hopes. In great swarms are despoiling the grain fields, and are making rapid progress in the great tract lying between the Don and Dniester. A committee of entomologists under the guidance of six professors of the University of Odessa are devising schemes to rid the land of the unwelcome hordes through the several provinces of Essarabia, Cherson and Yekaterinoslaw. In Poland the stand of winter wheat is good, and in the provinces of Volga and Kazan the grain crops are satisfactory. In the northern and central portion of Russia the crops are in some places up to the average, in others not so good.

At present the weather throughout England is wet and not the most favorable to growing crops. For weeks past settlement sunshine and rain has created considerable anxiety, but there is nothing absolutely bad in the outlook.

OATS—Receipts continue fully up to requirements and as the new free prices are not improving, goods feed lots 4@4½ cents.

PROVISIONS—Store coming in and receipts in cloud—consignments from Roseburg and eastern Oregon. Stocks are consequently again large but prices do not suffer. Quite jobbing values: Bacon 11@13c, shoulders 8@9c, local country cured hams 14@15c, best for 10@12c, eastern 10@12c. Lard in tins 12½c, kegs 10@12c; best local tins and small eastern tins 11@11½c.

FRUITS, ETC—Cold weather breaks in on the demand and a small business is doing. Importations of California were small and sold at last values. Home grown apples are slowly improving as to quality and sale. The market is crowded with plums. Tropical fruits sell slowly at present.

EGGS—Stocks only fair and receipts apparently lessening. Quote market firm at 23 cents.

CHICKENS—In fair movement at 12@14 for young and fowl for old.

SHIPPING NOTE.

The Oregon sailed at 7:30 A. M. with 350 tons of freight.

The Borrowdale loads at Liverpool for San Francisco, and for this port.

The Jane A. McNeil reached Liverpool on the 20th inst., 131 days hence.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

Weather, thick, wind, light northwest.

Evenings—Wheat, 6,000 ctls, flour, 4,000 qr sacks, oats, 900 ctls; potatoes, 1,200 sks; eggs, 14 doz; 2 cs hides, 1 bale wool, 1 bbl tallow, 1 bbl fruit, no cases.

Arrivals—The barks Inverness and Lizzie Vance, Barnard inlet for Valparaiso. Tonnage in port engaged for grain, 10; Alaska, 2; Australia, 1; Europe, 1; grain, England, to arrive, 35,000; loading, 25,000 for Washington.

Wheat—Spot—Demand very poor; quote Northern and Oregon at 1 shipping $1 47½ bag, $1 at asked; future new crop active, but not to hand this No 1 white, under the year, $1 50; buyer the year, $1 42½; buyer the year, $1 40.

Flour—Offerings liberal; demand small.

Barley—Feed, steady at full prices. Quote 85@87½c; future No 1 feed, no offer the year, quote 85@87½c; seller, buyer the season, 90c.

Oats—Market very quiet and prices are against sellers; new, $1 20@1 35; old, $1 60@1 65.

Hides—Dull and quiet; spot, 12@12½.

Liverpool—Spot, quiet; No 1 common, 6½d; fair to fine, 6¾@7d; good to fine, 7@7½; Oregon, 6¾@7d; Walla Walla, 6¾@7d; Scotch Chili, 7@7½d.

Tallow—Firm; common, 3½c; fair to good refining, 4@4½c; prime to choice, 4½@4¾c.

Wool—Inactive; there is almost no entire absence of buyers.

Hops—New, nominal, 22½@23c; light demand.

Beer—More sellers than buyers; fresh California, 2½@3c; eastern, 2½@3½c.

Butter—Very quiet; no change in prices.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Wheat, steady; flour, wool and hides dull.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 21.

August options—Wheat weaker, 84½c; pork higher, 13¾; lard lower, $7 07½; ribs, lower, $7 02½; short ribs, $7 85 cash.

LIVERPOOL AND FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21.

Floating cargoes—Firm.

On passage and for shipment—Firmly held.

Mark Lane—Firm for wheat and maize.

In the interior markets, quiet but steady.

Farmers deliveries of wheat during past week, last week, 59,000 qrs, 56 qrs quarters.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

Spirits—Wheat, steadily held.

Maize—Quiet.

Weather in England—Wet.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, July 21.

Spot market—Wheat and flour quiet.

French country markets—Quiet.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 82½; documentary, $4 82.

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 21—Silver bullion, 10.3 fine, per fine ounce, $1 10.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 84 short $4 86.

Local commercial, from 1 to ½c lower, doen mentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3's, 103½; 4's, 112; 4½, 124.

Lennox, July 21—Consols, for money and account, 100 13-16.

Frankfort, England—Bonds, 101 bid, par the ounce, 80½.

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 103½; 4s, 123½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—Arrived—Whaler Henrietta, from the Arctic; bk Republic, Mailson. Sailed—Br ship Peninsular Castle, for Sydney.

PORT LUDLOW, July 20—Sailed—Br Draper, Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 19—Sailed—Schr Lillie Hume and bark O C Finch, S F.

TACOMA, July 21—Sailed—Br Lizzie Williams, S F.

NEW YORK, July 21—Cleared—Ship E. Arbuckle, S F.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Arrived—Ship City of Paris, Aspinwall.

BALTIMORE, July 21—Arrived—New ship John Rosenfeld, Bath.

ASTORIA, July 21—8 A. M.—Cloudy, wind north west. Br Oregon arrived down 9:30 A. M., and left out 12:05 P. M. 6:2 M., cloudy and southwest.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Schr Endeavor sailed from this for Victoria.

The bk Inverness passed out 2:15 P. M.; 11 P. M., bar smooth, clear; wind west; four miles.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SEATTLE, July 17—Arrived—Br ship Poseidon, San Francisco, via Port Gamble.

SEATTLE, July 2—Arrived previous—Br bark Alice Mary, Mossville.

PORT BLAKELY, July 9—Arrived—Br ship Star of Bengal, San Francisco, via Cork.

PORT GAMBLE, July 10—Arrived—Ger ship August, San Francisco.

PORT LUDLOW, July 20—Arrived—Br bark Draper, Honolulu.

TACOMA, July 21—Arrived—Br bark Inver Mc-Donald, 12 days, from S. Francisco, via Victoria.

PORT LUDLOW, July 21—Passed—Br ship Star of France, 12 days, from San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Arrived—Br ship Inverness, 12 days, from San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Sailed—Br bark Inverness, for Port Gamble.

TACOMA, July 21—Arrived—Br ship Inverness, 12 days, from San Francisco, via Port Gamble.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Arrived—Br ship Inverness, 12 days, from San Francisco, via Port Gamble.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Sailed—Br ship Inverness, for Victoria.

ASTORIA, July 21—Arrived—Ship Orpheus, New York, via Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Arrived—Br ship Inverness, 12 days, from San Francisco, via Port Gamble.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21—Sailed—Br ship Inverness, for Victoria.

FOREIGN.

HONOLULU, July 12—Sailed—Br bark Lady Calmie, Liverpool, via Port Gamble.

HONOLULU, July 13—Sailed—Br ship John Currier, Liverpool, via Port Gamble.

HONOLULU, July 12—Sailed—Br bark Orpheus, Liverpool for Port Gamble.

DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—The whaler Henrietta brings news of the wrecking of the whaling schooner Caleb Eaton in the ice. Crew saved.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New England, Mass., Nov. 7, 1883.

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner on the Pacific. In that time five oths of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were blotched, gums swollen and ulcerated, teeth loose, many pulled out, and over one-half of us unable to work. Taken by surprise, we were pretty badly off. All our time since was a continuously destroyed, but the scurvy had a certain grip on me that I could not shake off. Sarsaparilla also gave me relief. We remained on it quicker than I have ever seen men benefited by any medicine. I am in fine health and Perseverance proved a good craft. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you might like to know of it, and remain, Yours truly,

Respectfully yours, ROBERT V. WISGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masters, Breadgrounds, South Africa, Nov. 7, 1883.

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in testifying to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a long time, we were subject to many discomforts, but only one proved quite a positive torment and as their eyes are to color. The subtle violin notes respond especially to their delicate finger touch. Yet it seems not to have occurred to the ass to learn to play this instrument. All now Boston has elect of the fashionable have been immersed in the mysteries of the Camilla Urso. Where is the female Paganini, Remenyi or Joachim? Will Boston perhaps furnish her?

A 100 ton cannon that was being fired for the first time recently at Gibraltar, split or burst at the muzzle in consequence of the shot not having been rammed home.

THE HOTELS.

BOSTON HOUSE.

O A Tevis, city, D Townsend, S F
F P Tarbell, do
J R Rose, do
Dr Welham, Spokan Falls
W E Waters, S F
W J Molonney, S F
B Gaiger, Seattle
O E Kirk, Nashville
H E Bowen, do
E B Kellogg, Salem
B S Dodgeh, S F
J F Bollinger, Pendleton
H H Hill, do
W L White, Or City
G N Barnes, S F
A Cox, Roseburg
D C Simonds, Salem
J M Arrowsmith, U S A
P J Dilsworth, Kas
Mrs Dilsworth, do
Jas D Bennett, Roseburg
S W Rolling, S F

E B Palmer, Philadelphia
Wm Hutchins, S F
I Rosenberg, N Y
C E Allen, N Y
Martin White, do
S Mexican, do
Mongo, do
Portland, do
Portland, do
S Sayle, do
Mrs Wilson, Victoria
Leonard, S F
S H Goodrich & W Clifford
J W Abbott, Baltimore
W Shipley, Salem
J L Ford, Philadelphia
Chas E Reiser, S F

ST. CHARLES.

D and D Bartley, S F
Mrs J McMillen, do
Mrs Wood, do
Mrs B E Budd, do
Mrs Helen Budd, do
A J Smith, Canyon City
W Page, Jacksonville
Chief Pelo, Pendleton
Miss Matter, La Centre
Jacob Davis, Oregon
Mrs Davis, McMinnville
E J Page Oakland
Mrs Shumacher, Van
Mrs Jos. Moffatt, do
Dr O H McPherson, High-land
H G Hollenbeck, Or City

E B Wheaton, St Helens
T Willis, do
S Norris, Corvallis
M J Burk, Pendleton
A A Bell, Seattle
P W Cox et wi, Hubbard
Mrs Cox et al, Canada
S Williams, do
H B Bloomingdale, Chicago
T Conroy, Independence
W L Chittenden, Chicago
Miss Thomas, Albany
John Dilman, Astoria
John Mc Kenzie, do
Oscar Smith, Montana
L McNaly, Europe
J M Nelson, Salem

QUIET HOUSE.

L Lyon, New York
W E Doud, Ashland
A A Wood, Dallas
G W Brown, Salem
W A Church, Illinois
Mrs Church, do
Wm Higgins, do
Ed Jones, St Louis
J B Jones, do
H B Benson, do
H T Ralston, do
H D Fox, Oakland
H Hemmington & W, S F
M W Hanks, do
J G Lewis, Albany
J H Gibson, Sandy
J B Wilson, St Paul
J B Kelsey, Oak Point

G S Ramsdell, Corvallis
Fred Bull, do
H Holmes, Des Moines
S Smith, do
P Keller, do
M Hanson, do
F G Hanson, do
J Hanson, do
Mrs Hanson, Albany
E N Underwood, do
D Clark, do
H D Carter, do
J Gustavson, do
C Gustavson, do
T Hart, do
Wm Mize grove, Pond Le-
T Hart, do
G A Nichols, Mt Calvin
A M Kinnon, Pleasant Hm
G F Howard, Molalla
Mrs Howard, do
W W Piper, do
Mrs Piper, do
C A Longbrake, do
J A Moore, Oakland
W Sanford, do
D Kelsay, Junction

Lady Violinists.

Boston girls, those fair and faultless maidens, have lately taken to viol a playing. Between one and five hundred are now learning to draw the tuneful bow. It is infinitely better than a nine pounding, and how that inflection from which the people of Berlin have just petitioned the authorities of that doomed city to deliver them. There is music in the violin. There is none in the piano—at least there is not so much music as torture. The banging of its keys requires more physical exercise than the Bell Note Boston has ever yet witnessed. Where have been numerous famous women pianists, but only one prized violin player—Camilla Urso. Where is the female Paganini, Remenyi or Joachim? Will Boston perhaps furnish her?

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Mrs Dilsworth, do
Jas D Bennett, Roseburg
S W Rolling, S F

E B Palmer, Philadelphia
Wm Hutchins, S F
I Rosenberg, N Y
C E Allen, N Y
Martin White, do
S Mexican, do
Mongo, do
Portland, do
Portland, do
S Sayle, do
Mrs Wilson, Victoria
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